

The Scranton Tribune
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SCRANTON, JANUARY 13, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director.
Three Years—PETER NEULS, Eleventh ward.
Three Years—D. I. PHILLIPS, Fifth ward.
Two Years—E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth ward.
Two Years—F. S. GODFREY, Eighth ward.
One Year—F. S. BARKER, Seventeenth ward.
One Year—ELIAS EVANS, Fifteenth ward.
Election Day, February 15.

If Spain is too poor to feed her own soldiers, what folly to fear that she will invite a war with the United States.

Time to Organize.

Again has David Martin proved his title to the leadership of the Republican party in Philadelphia. The fight this time made against him was the hottest of all, including in the opposition ranks the combined influence of the two United States senators, the sheriff of Philadelphia and the entire resources of the William A. Stone gubernatorial organization, beside the mass of malcontents which is always "agin the administration," yet Martin has won as easily as if his opponents were mere egg-shells, and he will pilot to the next state convention two-thirds of the Philadelphia delegation. The completeness of his victory leaves no room for doubt of its significance. Martin's position is now clearly revealed as impregnable against attacks originating chiefly in factional jealousy. Those who act upon a different theory simply invite trouble.

The importance of this victory in its relation to state politics will be in the warning which it will extend to those influences which are now plotting to attempt a second Delamatering of Pennsylvania. David Martin supported Delamater under protest, but this year the chances are that he will be one of the men about whom will rally those who do not propose to submit to a further extension of the political sway of the Hon. William H. Andrews. The sentiment against Andrews, Stone and their methods, which exists throughout Pennsylvania, is a strong sentiment, capable with due organization of enforcing its will upon the lame convention, but as yet it has not been organized. Martin's victory supplies it with the necessary incentive to effect without delay the requisite concentration of forces and all indications are at fault if there shall not soon be important developments in the gubernatorial situation.

The place to fight for fair play is inside party lines. Those who oppose Andrews, Stone & Co. on principle are within their privilege as Republicans in taking steps to save the party from what they have reason to consider an odious domination. If they make the attempt and fail, the blame for future mishaps will not be theirs. If they make it and win, it will mean a brighter era in Pennsylvania Republicanism.

Mr. Croker may not like Mr. Bryan, but he might as well get ready to face the inevitable smilingly. The New York bill will not again wag the Democratic dog.

City and Country.

Some interesting thoughts are advanced by Professor George Gunton, the economist, in an interview in the New York Sun upon the tendency, everywhere visible in the United States if not throughout the world, of people born in the country to go to the city. It is the common belief that this tendency is a vicious and to be repressed, but Professor Gunton thinks directly the reverse. He contends in the first place that no human power can turn back the human tide which moves from country to city under the attraction of greater social and economic opportunity; and in the second place he affirms that if it could and should be turned back, society would lose instead of gain.

"Take it all in all," says he, "richer and everything, the promise of occupation, the opportunities for getting work and shifting from one occupation to another, and what can be obtained for the dollar we earn, all are probably greater in New York than in any other spot on the earth. There are plenty of places where one can get a living without working so hard, but it will be a different kind of living. On the frontier, if a man will live on corn and potatoes and pork, and raise them in his own yard, he will have plenty to eat, but will have the life of a nomad. It is the social life, not the mere eating, that people get in a city, and it is a peculiar fact that people will pinch on food before they will forego the gratification of certain higher social wants. That is true of the very poor, as well as of those who are richer, and it is true of all people on the earth. If we should ship the laborers away from the educating influences which make for civilization, away from all the environment that cultivates and stimulates and broadens, practically we should wipe out the little progress that has taken place. As a matter of fact, the real progress of the world takes place in the cities. All the improvements in taste, in art, in general culture, in architecture, in sanitation, in science, in literature, in manufacture, all public improvement generally, takes place in the city, because the city creates the necessity for the application of science. Send people to the country and they will get typhoid, created by the bad sanitation. Send people to the country, and they would be reverted back to crudity and stagnation."

The so-called social problems of urban life do not scare Professor Gunton at all. Because people accept the risks of life in the cities in preference to returning to the country he infers that they feel themselves better off in the city than they would be in the country, and the operation of social evolution will in his opinion do the rest. "My contention," continues he, "is that the best social education of the world is to be had in the cities; and the rural life is the simple, static, con-

tent-creating condition. There is no doubt people will be more contented in the country. The further they are removed the more contented they will become; and they will be less civilized. People are very contented in Africa, contented for the most part in China and in the interior of India. They get a little rice, a cotton smock, a little opium to smoke, and you never hear of an eruption; but you never hear of any progress either, never hear of any freedom, never hear of any social evolution. If contentedness is the object, then the country is the place in which to live; but if progress and culture, and development of character, freedom, personality and ethical life is the object, then city life is the life to choose. I therefore think that it is always a mistake to attempt to de-urbanize population; and it is fortunate for mankind that people will not go from the cities. The cities create the problems, and statesmanship and journalism will solve the problems. When they are solved the human race has made a gain. Every time we have added to that which tends to refine we have made a contribution to civilization. The city is the place where such movements begin, and it is therefore the place where the human race must come and ought to come."

Unquestionably Professor Gunton's argument is readable and in some respects true, but will he tell us how the cities are to be supported if country life and labor are to be heretofore abandoned?

Hawaii and Alaska.

A fresh argument in favor of the annexation of Hawaii is made by the Honolulu correspondent of the Washington Star. According to the view held by that writer, the present and prospective rush to Alaska, involving a large increase in coast-wise traffic between the Pacific coast cities and the trading ports of Sitka and the Yukon district, place in a new and impressive light the strategic necessity of Hawaii to the United States. In his opinion immediate provision must be made for the protection of this line of communication, which would be fatally tanked by an enemy in possession of Hawaii.

On the conservative basis that 50,000 Americans will this year travel from the states to the northwestern gold fields, this writer estimates that not less than twelve large ocean steamships, moving continually during the five months of open navigation, will be employed between Seattle and St. Michael's. To this must be added nearly 200 stern-wheelers for river navigation on the Yukon and 100 coast-wise freighters—a commerce open to easy attack from Pearl Harbor if that were held by an enemy. The correspondent continues:

"Within five years doubtless a population of 100,000 white men will be in occupation of the Yukon valley. Their wants must be almost wholly supplied from abroad, the country producing nothing but minerals, possibly coal. Several hundred thousand tons of provisions, clothing, lumber and coal must be imported annually to supply their necessities. And with a large number of people going and coming from so desolate a region, the ocean traffic must soon attain the greatest dimensions above figured out. That immense line of American ships steaming back and forth between Puget sound and the Yukon mouth is completely flanked by Honolulu and Pearl Harbor at a distance of 2,400 miles to the southwest. With the Hawaiian Islands in the possession of an enemy, such flanking position would be fatal. That line of traffic would inevitably be broken up, with not only loss of ships and cargoes, but what would be incalculably more serious, the complete destruction of the inhabitants of the Yukon valley through destitution of supplies."

The correspondent adds: The tools of the above remarks have been confined to the Yukon valley. It is in place here to note that in occupying that region much of the great stream of immigration will inevitably be diverted to the intervening district of southeastern Alaska, which, in consequence, is certain to have its population greatly expedited. That territory abounds in the richest resources of timber, mines and fisheries, as well as having much agricultural capacity. It is fully capable of sustaining a prosperous population of one million. Is it not reasonable to expect that within ten or fifteen years at least 100,000 people will become settled in the Sitka region in consequence of the Yukon excitement? Thus it appears that a new and prosperous American state is likely soon to be formed in the far north, whose line of ocean traffic will cross those of other states at this central meeting point of Honolulu. Many of our papers and public men express a strong aversion to any extension of national bounds beyond the limits of the continent, which, they say, is large enough for all national states, while outside possessions, like Hawaii, can only bring embarrassment and be a burden. But it is now made to appear in a most emphatic and conspicuous manner, that in Alaska, you already hold a vast possession, which for all practical purposes, and to all actual intents, is a long way outside of your continent, and as far remote from the rest of your territories as any part of western Europe. You own Alaska; you mean to keep and enjoy it; you would derive the idea of surrendering it to any other power. In fact, it constitutes a most important element in that empire over the North Pacific which belongs to the United States. Yet how far away Alaska is! Hawaii, which some of you would reject as remote and alien, is much nearer than the Yukon, and far easier to reach, besides being the strategic key to the ocean-defense of your Pacific coast, as well as the key to your commercial domination of the North Pacific, and now appearing most conspicuously of all as the key to the protection of your line of communication with Alaska itself.

Statesmanship builds for the future. The future calls for American occupation, fortification and defense of the Hawaiian Islands.

The candidacy of Major E. A. Hancock for the governorship of the port of Philadelphia is announced. Major Hancock was born near Wilkes-Barre 29 years ago, served with distinction in the war of the rebellion and in 1866 established at Plains, Luzerne county, the mercantile and grain-shipping business which subsequently grew into commanding proportions, necessitating a transfer first to Wilkes-Barre and later to Philadelphia. In Philadelphia Major Hancock rose rapidly to prominence, achieving within four years the presidency of the Commercial Ex-

change, serving under Hoyt's administration as quartermaster general and otherwise enacting an influential part in public affairs. His appointment to the collectorship would give pleasure to numerous friends in this portion of Pennsylvania as well as strengthen the administration in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday forenoon, before the ballot at Columbus was taken for senator, General Foraker had a conference with the president at the white house. As he came away from it he intimated that a solution of the senatorial tangle had been reached. How? Time will tell; but for a guess we submit that the return of Hanna to the senate will be followed by a radical change in his past policy of monopolizing Ohio patronage to the utter exclusion of Foraker and his friends. Only an intendant will believe that Hanna's victory could have been possible without Foraker's assent.

"America's Opportunity in Asia," by Charles Denby, Jr., secretary of the United States legation in China; "The Passing of the People's Party," by Senator Peffer and "The Commercial Superiority of the United States," by Worthington C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, are three articles in the North American Review for January which students of politics should read. They impart much useful information and provoke thought.

In Allegheny county, prisoners are fed at a cost of 4½ cents apiece a day. In Luzerne county their daily maintenance cost apiece is 30 cents. Luzerne's jail ought at this rate to be quite popular, and from Luzerne's criminal records we infer that it is.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, which is one hundred and one years old, has recently been republishing articles from its files of a century ago, thereby showing that a hundred years does make some change in an energetic country.

While Scranton ought as a matter of business enterprise to be represented this year on the professional diamond, it is possible that one year's absence of base ball would make the heart of the local crank perceptibly fonder.

A fixed five-year tenure for minor federal office-holders would doubtless be much more to their liking than the indefinite suspension incidental to bogus civil service "reform."

Bryan was doubtless forced to adopt the broad-brimmed sombrero in order to shade his eyes from the dazzling rays of the sun of prosperity.

In politics as in journalism the body flatterer does not always come up to the expectations raised by glaring headlines.

Why should the constables report the speak easies when the speak easies are the prolific nurseries of constables' fees?

A true Democrat never allows a season of prosperity to muffle the tone of his calamity howl.

The Outline of an American Policy

From the Washington Star.

THERE ARE three projects upon which those who favor a progressive policy for the United States are agreed. They are not connected, except that all are necessary for the realization of the hope that the United States may keep abreast of the other great powers in the march toward greater things. The rest of the world is hurrying, and we cannot afford to lag behind.

(1) The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. That case has been so frequently stated it scarcely needs that another word be said in support of it. Those islands are the key to the Pacific ocean, where our interests are great and are growing. They are invaluable to us. We must annex them, or see them become the territory of some rival power. If they become American territory the gain for us, as well as for them, will be incalculable. The man who measures them only as plantations, with many possibilities in the way of sugar and coffee production, comprehends only a small part of their extraordinary importance.

(2) The Nicaragua canal. The United States stands toward that project as it does toward the Hawaiian Islands. It is a key to the Pacific, and it is something more than talk must be forthcoming. The commerce of the world demands that the canal be dug, and it is an enterprise with which this government should charge itself. Great care should be taken by congress to safeguard the investment, and not to happen to agree on control. It is time that the people be informed of the exact situation there.

(3) Progressive and friendly and stable government in Cuba. Spain is out of date there. She has neither the spirit nor the means to insure progress for the island. It really ought to be American territory. But, without delay, good government in Cuba, with all its attendant connections, ought to be established there. It will be, if only the proper American policy is pursued.

With a canal across Nicaragua in operation under the control of the United States, and the stars and stripes waving over the key to the Pacific, and, in effect, if not in fact, over Cuba, the power and independence of this country in the new courses of international development would be firmly and most effectively established. Toward that combined result every effort should at this time be directed. No other time has ever been so propitious, and the opportunity ought on no account to be lightly weighed or neglected.

A PREPOSTEROUS IDEA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the most remarkable bills ever introduced in congress has been presented by Senator Perkins, of California, providing that a copy of every book heretofore copyrighted by the United States shall be sent to certain public libraries in Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans, in addition to the two copies now required to be deposited with the librarian of congress. It is not to be understood that the sponsors for this legislation propose to close the list of favored communities with the cities named. Doubtless the purpose is to secure support for the bill by the simple log-rolling process of adding the names of any other city or town if votes can be gained thereby for the measure.

record of copyrighted works, and, incidentally, a large accumulation of books has been stored in the congressional library at Washington. The capital has been exceptionally favored by the presence of the books, and all the copyrighted publications filed therein, but this does not furnish the slightest reason why other cities should establish libraries at the expense of the book trade and authors. The same observation applies to the vast accumulations of the patent office and to the various museums and exhibits which constitute the attractions of the capital city. These exhibits would grace the scientific collections of other cities, but a proposition requiring inventors to send models of their devices to other cities for educational purposes would be justly regarded as preposterous in the extreme.

The Perkins bill, it is understood, is intended primarily to benefit San Francisco, but to anticipate and remove opposition to the favoritism sought for the California city other communities are shrewdly included in the proposed gift book distribution, with the covert intimation that more towns will be included in payment for congressional support for the bill. It requires much hardihood to defend a bill of this character. It will require a rare fund of ingenuity to convince the intelligent, book-reading public of the justice of confiscating the fruits of authorship as contemplated. The self-respecting citizenship of the great communities named as the beneficiaries of this predatory scheme may hope with in due season repudiate and rebuke this attempt to secure public libraries without paying for them. The acceptance by these wealthy communities of books stolen from writers and publishers under the terms of this brazen proposition would be discreditable in the highest degree, and the Governor, his proposed educational scheme contains a good deal of practice and very little of theory. It has some common sense suggestions which are worthy of consideration.

PINGREE'S EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

From the Syracuse Post.

Governor Pingree does not confine his mental efforts to 3-cent fares and potato patches. He has recently evolved an elaborate scheme of education which he sprung at the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Lansing, Mich., a few days ago. As might have been expected from Michigan's self-educated Governor, his proposed educational scheme contains a good deal of practice and very little of theory. It has some common sense suggestions which are worthy of consideration.

The governor proposes that all teachings in the public schools should have some practical bearings. Thus, for instance, if the subject be the old Roman Empire the teacher should point out the cause of the decline and fall of Rome, showing how the same influences that undermined the Roman government may operate to the downfall of governments today. The governor also teaches the boys in the public schools to look forward to a career in politics, and in order to prevent them from becoming politicians of the kind that is in vogue at present, he would teach them that the duties of citizenship rest equally on every man. He would show the boys that when the administration of affairs is left to bosses and hangers, self government is at an end. He said that one might conclude from the example of some of our cities that society was divided into two classes, respectable citizens and politicians, the former being a class too good to have anything to do with city government or to occupy offices, but who nevertheless use the politicians for their selfish ends, pay them for it, but refuse to associate with them. That is pretty near the case in a great many American cities.

The governor advocates the teaching of Spanish in the public schools, and on this subject he said: "If we teach a modern language, teach Spanish, the commercial language of nearly half the people of this continent, and with whom we have the closest trade relations. A continent is opening up before the young men of today where Spanish only is spoken. South and Central America and Mexico are fields where North American engineers and skilled workmen will follow in the wake of North American machinery and North American manufactures. The Spanish language is not so well known in this country as it should be. The governor is right in saying that the great field for commercial activity lies to the south of the United States, and the Americans who will carry off the prizes are those who can speak the Spanish language."

The University of Michigan is one of the institutions of which that state is justly proud. The governor advised him to do so, and thought that it was better for the people than to be the case if the university were supported and controlled by private corporations and wealthy individuals. On the subject of college endowments and the influence of very rich men in shaping the university's policy the governor said: "Endowments in exchange for a political economy is un-American. Nor will we teach our youth that a trust is a blessing of Providence in return of the price of plunder. We do some of the universities of our sister states. I do not believe that any man should be expelled from the faculty if any university because he objects to the corrupt practice of so-called benefactors who establish institutions of learning which they do not intend to support. If the president of a university should be asked to resign because as an individual he does not happen to agree on certain public questions with the trustees of the institution. Unless our universities give us truly open and fearless, they are not doing their duty to the people. President Andrews will of course feel vindicated and Patron Rockefeller will please feel crushed."

THE QUESTION NOW.

From the Washington Star.
A nation is starving at our very door. Cuba, famished and tortured by Spanish brutality, is perishing almost within our sight and hearing. Will the people of the United States, responding to the appeals of the president, stretch out a helping hand to these sufferers, showing them that in this country hearts beat in sympathy with them; that we will extend to them that aid which Spain cannot or will not give; or shall we let them starve?

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All wool white Blankets, size 12-4, borders pink, blue and red, price this week, \$5.85

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